THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1799. [No. 1963.]

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

Juſt Published,

And for Sale by *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, at his Book-Store, nearly oppoſite Meſſieurs Gibbs & Channing's Store, Thames-ſtreet, Wholeſale and Retail,

The *NEW-ENGLAND*

ALMANACK,

OR,

Ladies and Gentleman's DIARY, for the Year of our LORD 1800.

By ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, *Philom.*

Containing, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations and Tables (which are very accurate) a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.—The Author, in his Preface, gives a conciſe Account of the Old and New Stiles, Reaſons for aboliſhing the Old Stile, and why there cannot be another Leap-Year till 1804.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1799.

A handſome Chariot for Sale,

The Subſcriber offers for Sale, a very elegant Philadelphia built CHARIOT, with Harneſs for a Pair of Horſes: It may be ſeen at his Coach-Houſe, and will be ſold at a very low Price for Caſh or ſhort Credit. THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Samuel Spooner*, late of Newport, Sailmaker, deceaſed, to make immediate Payment to the Adminiſtrator thereon; that Diſtribution may be made to the Creditors, and the Eſtate ſettled, or they muſt expect to be ſued—however diſagreeable it is to

WING SPOONER, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, Nov. 18, 1799.

Rhode-Island District, ſc.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Eſq; Attorney of the United States for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, againſt the Brigantine Induſtry, her Tackle, Apparel Furniture and Cargo, ſetting forth, that ſaid Brigantine, the Firſt Day of Auguſt laſt, being then owned by Citizens of the United States, ſailed from the Port of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, on a Voyage to the Weſt-Indies; and in the ſame Voyage, and before her Return within the United States was voluntarily carried and ſuffered to proceed to a certain Port called Mereguane, in the Iſland of St. Domingo, under the acknowledged Government of France; and on her Return from ſaid Port to the United States, was ſeized on the High Seas by Chriſtopher Raymond Perry, Eſq; Commander of the Public Armed Ship of the United States, called the General Greene, and ſent into the Port of Newport; by Means whereof it is alledged in ſaid Libel, that ſaid Brigantine, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, are forfeited, and ought to be condemned and diſpoſed of as by Law provided:—And that Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel, at a Special Diſtrict Court, to be holden at Newport, on Wedneſday the Fourth Day of December next, at Eleven o'Clock. A. M.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, Nov. 18, 1799.

DESERTED from on board the United States Ship of War George Waſhington, JOSIAH BURT, Corporal of Marines.—He was born at Munſor, State of Maſſachuſetts, Twenty-two Years of Age, Five Feet Ten Inches and an Half high—fair Complexion, blue Eyes and brown Hair.—He wore Ear-Rings (which it is probable he has taken out to prevent Detection.) He is ſuppoſed to be dreſſed in a light-green Coat, with a black Cape, a Silk under Veſt, mixed-coloured Pantaloons and Half Boots.——TEN DOLLARS will be given for apprehending and delivering him up to any Marine Rendezvous, or Priſon in the United States, by

HENRY CALDWELL,

Lieut. commanding the Detachment.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1799.

GREEN BURROUGHS

Has for Sale, at his Store near Bannister's Wharf, and opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, ſundry Articles, among which are, as follows, viz.

DIFFERENT Size Iron Pots, kettles, tea-kettles, bake-pans, baſons, ſpiders, ſkillets, dogs, and bake-pan covers, of different ſizes; cart boxes; wrought handirons; flat-irons; frying pans; ſhovels and tongs; knives and forks; ladles; ſkimmers; ſcoop ſhovels; ſpades; ſtock-locks; pad-locks; cheſt-locks; hammers; hoes; axes; hatchets; chiſſels; gimblets; files; marking irons; palm irons; ſail needles; hinges; jack-knives; penknives; razors; ſhears; ſciſſars; braſs cocks; ſpoon, bullet, and ſhot moulds; ink-ſtands; jews-harps; iron and pewter ſpoons; flints and ſteels; ſhoemakers' tools; ſnuff-boxes; ſhoe and knee-buckles; fiſh-hooks; ſpikes; plank-nails; 20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. 4d. and 2d. nails; pump and clapper ditto; brads; mens' and womens' combs; pins; needles; ſmall looking-glaſſes; ſhaving-boxes; time-glaſſes; ſheathing, wrapping, writing and bonnet paper; hats; ſhoes; handkerchiefs; cotton wool and wick; window-glaſs; tile; bricks; old copper; braſs; lead; pewter; caſt and wrought iron; weavers' ſleys; new pewter; tin, earthern and ſtone ware; barrels and half-barrels; ſhip buckets; pails; bowls; ſieves; piggins; mortars; boxes; hanks; hand-pumps; leather; wool-cards; hard ſoap; indigo; pepper; allſpice; ginger; flour; rice; tea; coffee; ſugar and molaſſes; ſalt-fiſh; vinegar; oars; chalk; oakam; pitch; tar; turpentine and roſin; Spaniſh brown; red oaker; lampblack; lime; glue; copperas; alum; logwood; fuſtick; redwood; brimſtone; cordage; boltrope; wormers; ſpunyarn; marline twine; deepſea lead and lines; log-lines; bed-cords; bonnet and latchet ditto; codlines, and fiſhing lines of all ſizes.

Several of the above articles by wholeſale, viz. chalk, oakum, naval ſtores, lampblack, paper, indigo, brimſtone, lime, Spaniſh brown, vinegar, &c.

He alſo pays caſh or any of the above articles, for old ſilver, braſs, copper, pewter, lead, iron, junk, oakum, cotton and linen rags, quart and caſe bottles.

He ſincerely thanks all his cuſtomers for paſt favours, ſolicits a continuance, and is ready and willing to ſerve them.

Newport, November 18, 1799.

SHERRY WINE, of a ſuperior Quality, entitled to the Drawback.—Alſo a Quantity of Sheet CORK, for Sale, by

SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM ENGS, jun.

THE HOUSE he now lives in, a healthy airy Situation (with a good Cellar) and new Store, paved Yard, and a Garden adjoining.

Newport, 30th Sept. 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of a Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum by Hogſhead; and Anchors, &c. as uſual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

TO be Sold, the PEW No. 78, in the Reverend GARDNER THURSTON's Meeting-houſe. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1799.

SELECTIONS for the NEWPORT MERCURY.

From a late English Publication, entitled Public Characters in the Year 1798.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

IT may, perhaps, be aſked—Is *Sir John Sinclair*, a man of genius?—is he, indeed, qualified to act a great part on the Theatre of public affairs?—We ſhall, perhaps, do well to concede, that he wants that ſeraphfire of ſoul, that expanſive comprehenſion and that elaſtic energy of intellect, that eagle-eyed intuition illuminating with a glance the deepeſt obſcurities of nature or of human things, thoſe trembling ſenſibilities of ſympathy and of paſſion, thoſe unconfined creative powers of fancy, which have been granted to very few among the millions of mankind—He ſeems to have deſcended to dwell in the regions of minute detail without having firſt duly cultivated his powers of abſtraction and of generalization; without having ſtored his mind with a ſufficient abundance of original and general principles.

Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT

Is, in many points of view, the moſt conſpicuous prime miniſter which modern Europe has ever beheld; whether he be conſidered in reſpect to his ſplendid talents, his wonderful ſucceſs, or the ſingular events which have occurred during his adminiſtration. His hiſtory will include the annals of the moſt remarkable epoch in modern times; and he will be juſtly deemed by future ages, the maſter ſpring which gave motion to the proceedings of all the cabinets of Europe—A large ſhare of the good or evil which may reſult, will be ſolely aſcribed to his councils. In ſhort, he may be conſidered as uniting the ſtriking qualities of the *Cecils*, the *Walſinghams*, the *Richlieus*, the *Mazerines*, the *Straffords*, the *Louvois*, the *Albaronis*, and the *Walpoles*; for to none of theſe is *he* inferior either in abilities or in eloquence.

Miss BURNET,

Daughter of Lord Monboddo,

In perſonal loveline's one of the firſt women of the age; her mind was endowed with all her father's benevolence of temper, and with all his taſte for elegant literature, without any portion of his whims or humouriſh prepoſſeſſions.—It is ſhe who is elegantly praiſed in one of the papers of the MIRROR, as rejecting the moſt flattering and advantageous opportunities of ſettlement in marriage, that ſhe might amuſe a father's loneline's, nurſe the ſickly infirmity of his age, and cheer him with all the tender cares of filial affection and ſelf-denial.—Her preſence contributed to draw around him, in his houſe and at his table, all that was truly reſpectable among the youth.—She mingled in the world of faſhion, without ſharing its follies; and heard thoſe flatteries which are there addreſſed to youth and beauty, without being betrayed to that light and ſelfiſh vanity which is often the only ſentiment that fills the heart of the high-praiſed beauty.—She delighted in reading, in literary converſation, in poetry, and in the fine arts, without contracting from this taſte any of that pedantic ſelf-conceit and affectation which uſually characterize literary ladies; and whoſe preſence never fails to frighten away the domeſtic virtues, the graces, the delicacies, and all the more intereſting charms of the ſex. When *Burns*, the well-known Scottiſh poet, firſt arrived from the plough in *Ayrſhire*, to publiſh his poems in *Edinburgh*, there was none by whom he was more zealouſly patronized, than by Lord *Monboddo*, and his lovely daughter.—No man's feelings were ever more powerfully and exquiſitely alive, than thoſe of the ruſtic bard, to the emotions of gratitude, or to the admiration of the good and the fair.—In a poem which he at that time wrote, as a panegyrical addreſs to *Edinburgh*, he took occaſion to celebrate the beauty and excellence of Miſs *Burnet*, in, perhaps, the fineſt ſtanza of the whole:

"Thy daughters bright, thy walks adorn
Gay as the gilded ſummer ſky,
Sweet as the dewy milk-white thorn,
Dear as the raptur'd thrill of joy.

"Fair Burnet *ſtrikes the adoring eye;*
Heaven's beauty on my fancy ſhine;
I ſee the Sire of Love on high,
And own his work indeed divine!"

STATE OF VERMONT.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October 30, 1799.

TO VIRGINIA.

RESOLVED, That the General Aſſembly of the State of Vermont do highly diſapprove the Reſolutions of the General Aſſembly of Virginia, as being unconſtitutional in their nature, and dangerous in their tendency. It belongs not to the State Legiſlatures to decide on the conſtitutionality of Laws made by the General Government—this power being EXCLUSIVELY VESTED in the Judiciary Courts of the Union.

That his Excellency the Governor be requeſted to tranſmit a copy of this Reſolution to the Executive of Virginia, to be communicated to the General Aſſembly of the State.

To the LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE OF KENTUCKY.

We have maturely conſidered your Reſolutions of the 18th of November 1798; as you invite our opinion, you will not blame us for giving it without diſguiſe, and with deciſion. In your firſt reſolution you obſerve in ſubſtance, "That the ſtates conſtituted the General Government, and that each ſtate as a party to the compact, has an equal right to judge for itſelf as well of infractions of the Conſtitution, as of the mode and meaſure of redreſs." This cannot be true. The old Confederation, it is true, was formed by the ſtate Legiſlatures, but the preſent Conſtitution of the *United States* was derived from an higher authority—The people of the *United States* formed the Federal Conſtitution, and not the ſtates, or their Legiſlatures. And altho' each ſtate is authoriſed to propoſe amendments, yet there is a wide difference between propoſing amendments to the Conſtitution, and aſſuming, or inviting a power to dictate and controul the General Government.

In your ſecond reſolution you certainly miſconſtrue and miſapply an amendment to the Federal Conſtitution, which, if your conſtruction be true, does not ſurely warrant the concluſion, that as a ſtate, you have the right to declare any act of the General Government, which you ſhall deem unconſtitutional, null and void.—Indeed, you actually do declare two acts of the Congreſs of the *United States* null and void. If as a ſtate you have a right to declare *two* acts of the Congreſs of the *United States*, *unconſtitutional* and therefore *void*, you have an equal right to declare *all* their acts unconſtitutional.—Suppoſe each Legiſlature poſſeſs the power you contend for; each ſtate Legiſlature would then have the right becauſe all the acts of Congreſs to paſs in review before them, and reject or approve at their diſcretion; and the conſequence would be, that the Government of the Union, in ſuch caſe falſely called general, might operate partially in ſome ſtates, and ceaſe to operate in others: Would not this defeat the grand deſign of an union?

In the 18th article in the 8th ſection of the Conſtitution of the *United States*, we read, "That Congreſs ſhall have power to make all laws which ſhall be proper for carrying into execution the government of the *United States.*" If you inquire where is our redreſs, ſhould the Congreſs of the *United States* violate this Conſtitution by abuſing this power? we point to the rights of *election*, to the judicial court of the Union; and in a jury of our fellow citizens we find the everwatchful and conſtitutional guard againſt this ſuppoſed evil.

In your third reſolution you again ſeverely reprehend the act of Congreſs, commonly called the Sedition Bill; if we poſſeſſed the power you aſſume to cenſure the acts of the general government, we could not conſiſtently, conſtrue the ſedition bill unconſtitutional, becauſe our own Conſtitution guards the freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, in terms as explicit as that of the *United States*—yet long before the exiſtence of the Federal Conſtitution we enacted laws, which are ſtill in force againſt ſedition, inflicting ſeverer penalties than this act of Congreſs; and altho' the freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, are declared to be unalienable, in our bill of rights, yet the railer againſt the civil magiſtrate, and the blaſphemer of his Maker, are expoſed to grievous puniſhment; and no one has been heard to complain that theſe laws infringe our State Conſtitution. Our State laws alſo proteſt the citizen in his good name, and if the ſlanderer publiſh his libel, he is not in a criminal proſecution

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IT may, perhaps, be aſked—Is *Sir John Sinclair*, a man of genius?—is he, indeed, qualified to act a great part on the Theatre of public affairs?—We ſhall, perhaps, do well to concede, that he wants that ſeraphfire of ſoul, that expanſive comprehenſion and that elaſtic energy of intellect, that eagle-eyed intuition illuminating with a glance the deepeſt obſcurities of nature or of human things, thoſe trembling ſenſibilities of ſympathy and of paſſion, thoſe unconfined creative powers of fancy, which have been granted to very few among the millions of mankind—He ſeems to have deſcended to dwell in the regions of minute detail without having firſt duly cultivated his powers of abſtraction and of generalization; without having ſtored his mind with a ſufficient abundance of original and general principles.

Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT

Is, in many points of view, the moſt conſpicuous prime miniſter which modern Europe has ever beheld; whether he be conſidered in reſpect to his ſplendid talents, his wonderful ſucceſs, or the ſingular events which have occurred during his adminiſtration. His hiſtory will include the annals of the moſt remarkable epoch in modern times; and he will be juſtly deemed by future ages, the maſter ſpring which gave motion to the proceedings of all the cabinets of Europe—A large ſhare of the good or evil which may reſult, will be ſolely aſcribed to his councils. In ſhort, he may be conſidered as uniting the ſtriking qualities of the *Cecils*, the *Walſinghams*, the *Richlieus*, the *Mazerines*, the *Straffords*, the *Louvois*, the *Albaronis*, and the *Walpoles*; for to none of theſe is he inferior either in abilities or in eloquence.

Miss BURNET,
Daughter of Lord Monboddo,

In perſonal lovelineſs one of the firſt women of the age; her mind was endowed with all her father's benevolence of temper, and with all his taſte for elegant literature, without any portion of his whims or humouriſh prepoſſeſſions.—It is ſhe who is elegantly praiſed in one of the papers of the Mirror, as rejecting the moſt flattering and advantageous opportunities of ſettlement in marriage, that ſhe might amuſe a father's lonelineſs, nurſe the ſickly infirmity of his age, and cheer him with all the tender cares of filial affection and ſelf-denial:—Her preſence contributed to draw around him, in his houſe and at his table, all that was truly reſpectable among the youth.—She mingled in the world of faſhion, without ſharing its follies; and heard thoſe flatteries which are there addreſſed to youth and beauty, without being betrayed to that light and ſelfiſh vanity which is often the only ſentiment that fills the heart of the high-praiſed beauty.—She delighted in reading, in literary converſation, in poetry, and in the fine arts, without contracting from this taſte any of that pedantic ſelf-conceit and affectation which uſually characterize literary ladies; and whoſe preſence never fails to frighten away the domeſtic virtues, the graces, the delicacies, and all the more intereſting charms of the ſex. When *Burns*, the well-known Scottiſh poet, firſt arrived from the plough in *Ayrſhire*, to publiſh his poems in *Edinburgh*, there was none by whom he was more zealouſly patronized, than by Lord *Monboddo*, and his lovely daughter.—No man's feelings were ever more powerfully and exquiſitely alive, than thoſe of the ruſtic bard, to the emotions of gratitude, or to the admiration of the good and the fair.—In a poem which he at that time wrote, as a panegyrical addreſs to *Edinburgh*, he took occaſion to celebrate the beauty and excellence of Miſs *Burnet*, in, perhaps, the fineſt ſtanza of the whole:

"Thy daughters bright, thy walks adorn
Gay as the gilded ſummer ſky,
Sweet as the dewy milk-white thorn,
Dear as the raptur'd thrill of joy.

"Fair Burnet *ſtrikes the adoring eye;*
Heaven's beauty on my fancy ſhine;
I ſee the Sire of Love on high,
And own his work indeed divine!"

STATE OF VERMONT.
In General Aſſembly, October 30, 1799.

TO VIRGINIA.

RESOLVED, That the General Aſſembly of the State of Vermont do highly diſapprove the Reſolutions of the General Aſſembly of Virginia, as being unconſtitutional in their nature, and dangerous in their tendency. It belongs not to the State Legiſlatures to decide on the conſtitutionality of Laws made by the General Government—this power being EXCLUSIVELY VESTED in the Judiciary Courts of the Union.

That his Excellency the Governor be requeſted to tranſmit a copy of this Reſolution to the Executive of Virginia, to be communicated to the General Aſſembly of the State.

To the Legislature *of the* State of Kentucky.

We have maturely conſidered your Reſolutions of the 18th of November 1798; as you invite our opinion, you will not blame us for giving it without diſguiſe, and with deciſion. In your firſt reſolution you obſerve in ſubſtance, "That the ſtates conſtituted the General Government, and that each ſtate as a party to the compact, has an equal right to judge for itſelf, as well of infractions of the Conſtitution, as of the mode and meaſure of redreſs." This cannot be true. The old Confederation, it is true, was formed by the ſtate Legiſlatures, but the preſent Conſtitution of the *United States* was derived from an higher authority—The people of the *United States* formed the Federal Conſtitution, and not the ſtates, or their Legiſlatures. And altho' each ſtate is authoriſed to propoſe amendments, yet there is a wide difference between propoſing amendments to the Conſtitution, and aſſuming, or inviting a power to dictate and controul the General Government.

In your ſecond reſolution you certainly miſconſtrue and miſapply an amendment to the Federal Conſtitution, which, if your conſtruction be true, does not ſurely warrant the concluſion, that as a ſtate, you have the right to declare any act of the General Government, which you ſhall deem unconſtitutional, null and void.—Indeed, you actually do declare two acts of the Congreſs of the *United States* null and void. If as a ſtate you have a right to declare *two* acts of the Congreſs of the *United States*, *unconſtitutional* and therefore *void*, you have an equal right to declare *all* their acts unconſtitutional.—Suppoſe each Legiſlature poſſeſs the power you contend for; each ſtate Legiſlature would then have the right to cauſe all the acts of Congreſs to paſs in review before them, and reject or approve at their diſcretion; and the conſequence would be, that the Government of the Union, in ſuch caſe falſely called general, might operate partially in ſome ſtates, and ceaſe to operate in others: Would not this defeat the grand deſign of an union?

In the 18th article in the 8th ſection of the Conſtitution of the *United States*, we read, "That Congreſs ſhall have power to make all laws which ſhall be proper for carrying into execution the government of the *United States.*" If you inquire where is our redreſs, ſhould the Congreſs of the *United States* violate this Conſtitution by abuſing this power? we point to the rights of *election*, to the judicial court of the Union; and in a jury of our fellow citizens we find the everwatchful and conſtitutional guard againſt this ſuppoſed evil.

In your third reſolution you again ſeverely reprehend the act of Congreſs, commonly called the Sedition Bill; if we poſſeſſed the power you aſſume to cenſure the acts of the general government, we could not conſiſtently, conſtrue the ſedition bill unconſtitutional, becauſe our own Conſtitution guards the freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, in terms as explicit as that of the *United States*—yet long before the exiſtence of the Federal Conſtitution we enacted laws, which are ſtill in force againſt ſedition, inflicting ſeverer penalties than this act of Congreſs; and altho' the freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, are declared to be unalienable, in our bill of rights, yet the railer againſt the civil magiſtrate, and the blaſphemer of his Maker, are expoſed to grievous puniſhment; and no one has been heard to complain that theſe laws infringe our State Conſtitution. Our State laws alſo protect the citizen in his good name, and if the ſlanderer publiſh his libel, he is not in a criminal proſecution,

indulged as by the act of Congress in giving the truth of the facts as exculpatory evidence. Thus accustomed to construe our own constitution, you will readily conceive that we acquiesce in a similar construction of the Constitution of the *United States*.

In your fourth resolution you declare the Alien Act to be of no force and not law, assumed a power not delegated by the Constitution, and thereby deprived the alien of certain constitutional rights. We ever considered the Constitution of the *United States* was made for the benefit of our own citizens; we never conjectured that aliens were any party to the federal compact; we never knew that aliens had any rights among us, except what they derive from the law of nations, and the right of hospitality, which give them a right to remain in any country, while inoffensive—subjects them to punishment if disobedient, and to be driven away, if suspected of designs injurious to the public welfare.

The construction of the constitution, which prohibits Congress from passing laws to prevent emigration until the year 1808, in your fifth resolution, is certainly erroneous. This clause we ever apprehended, had for its object *Negro slaves*; and to give it any other construction, would be to infer that Congress, after the year 1808, should have power to put a capitation tax upon every alien, who should come to reside among us. This idea is too inhospitable to be admitted by a generous and free people.

In your sixth resolution you alledge, that the President is vested with a dangerous power, that by his simple order, he may remove a suspected alien. We conceive that the President of the *United States*, as the head of our government, possesses the best means of knowing the emissaries of our enemies, and we have the fullest confidence in his using his power and knowledge for the public good. You say that an alien has a constitutional right to a trial by jury, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. If an alien resident among us commit a crime, he may indeed be tried by a jury of the country to which he owes local allegiance; but by what law shall a man be tried by jury for suspicion? If our country were threatened with invasion, a thousand spies might be sent to spy out our weakness, and prepare bad men to assist, and weak men to submit to the enemy. Do not the common principles of self-defence enable a government to arrest such emissaries, and send them from the country, if only suspected of designs hostile to the public safety: If not, should some foreign invader approach our coast with a powerful fleet and army, those aliens would have a constitutional right to a trial by jury.

In your last resolution, you say, "that confidence is every where the parent of despotism; free government is founded in jealousy, and not in confidence."—This is a sentiment palpably erroneous, and hostile to the social nature of man; the experience of ages evinces, that the reverse is true; and that jealousy is the meanest passion of narrow minds, and tends to despotism; and that honesty always begets confidence; while those who are dishonest themselves, are most apt to suspect others.

BOMBAY *(East-Indies)* June 20.

AT the time of the fall of the capital, and the death of the Sultan, an immense convoy, consisting of the six regiments of cavalry, Montgomery's corps, all the Nizam's horse to the amount of near 10,000, a detachment of the Nizam's infantry, and about 12,000 European and Native infantry with 48 guns, having near 100,000 Brinjaries under their escort, were on their way to the grand camp, and about 60 miles distant. Cummer Odeen was lodging them with the greatest part of Tippoo's horse and a body of infantry with 20 guns, but retreated instantly on hearing of his master's death, which it is remarkable he was informed of on the night ensuing, viz. the night of the 4th May. It has been discovered by Tippoo's papers, that the political courage which dictated the late magnanimous measures, and the success which has crowned the splendid achievements of those who were charged with the execution of them, have secured the British affairs in this country, from intrigues which, under any other circumstances than those of the present brilliant era, would have excited great alarm. Circumstanced however as we are, the perfidious author of all mouldering in the dust, all his Counsellors and Generals led in captivity, and all the treasures of his metropolis at the disposal of the conquerors, this discovery only serves as an additional justification of the war, which was notoriously as just as it was necessary, on the original grounds stated in the proclamation of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of the 22d of February last, issued in the Province of Malabar, of which a copy is hereunto subjoined, as transcribed from the official documents published there preparatory to the march of the grand army.

On the 17th May, the late Sultan's horses, elephants and camels, were delivered over in Purnea's tent, to Lieut. Colonels Close and Dallas, and Captains Macauly and Montgomery, the stable horsemen attending their new masters, when all submission and obedience! 3120 horses were reckoned on this occasion, 99 elephants and 175 camels, the late Sultan's private property; a body of Jaghire horse estimated at 12,000 were ordered to their respective villages, where they remained peaceable subjects by the latest accounts, and in all probability will remain so, excepting they are wanted for offensive operations by our government.

Colonel Read, of the Madras establishment, was employed, about the middle and towards the latter end of May, putting garrisons into Hooliadroog, Ostradroog, Sawandroog and Schwagunga; these were garrisoned when our present accounts left Sawandroog on the 23d ult. on the 24th a party was to be sent to Bangalore, and it was expected the Colonel would afterwards move to Oolcottah and Nundedroog, from thence to Sera, and probably to Chittledroog with the same view.

LONDON, August 30.

A letter from Liverpool dated August 19, says, "We have experienced the heaviest rain in the memory of man, since Wednesday noon it has been incessant; the London mail that should have been here by two o'clock in the morning did not arrive till after seven o'clock in the evening, being forwarded over the flooded places in boats, the coach being obliged to be left behind."

Accounts from Norwich state, that there has been there the largest flood ever remembered; it has been two feet five inches higher than ever known. The damage sustained cannot be ascertained: there are no works about Norwich but what have suffered very much; Messrs. Bancrofts will lose upwards of 300 tons of salt. The Old Rock Pit has a good deal of water in it, and was with difficulty prevented from filling. Mr. John Marshall and young Mr. Wakefield exerted themselves greatly, and saved several lives, the latter getting people out of the windows for several hours in the flat boats.

The waters are so much out in Bedfordshire, that the farmers at Campton, Henlow, Selfoe, Chicksand, Gravenhurst, Shelington, &c. are obliged to pursue a very circuitous route over the high lands, in taking their cattle, grain, and other commodities for sale to Bedford and Biggleswade markets.

A Manchester paper of August 24, says—The oldest person can scarcely recollect a torrent of rain and wind, so long incessant, and boisterous as that on Sunday last. The losses sustained upon the Mercy are at present incalculable—not a bridge, from that river to its junction with the Thames, but presents a melancholy and mutilated spectacle. Many mills with their valuable machinery, are swept away; and several families have, in a moment as it were, been forced from the comforts of life to seek the bitter bread of chance and adversity. Our old river exhibited on Saturday night, a terrific scene; many hundred pieces of manufactured goods were descried upon the surface of the waters—one man alone has lost nearly 800. Numberless cattle, sheep, horses, &c. have all been swept away by the remorseless element; the banks and many canals have been forced and the adjacent lands inundated. The aqueduct bridge for the Duke's canal over the Charlton brook at Stratford; the aqueduct near Ashton, and the bank of the Huddersfield canal have all failed; the Preston brook cut is said to be at present in some parts navigable. The garden and fruit trees have, we fear, sustained material injuries. In the vicinity of our local streams, the destruction has been shocking; pailings, hedges, summer-houses, cucumber frames, &c. have been swept away—and individuals have been hardly able to recognize their once favorite retreats.

By the Brig Amiable Creole, Capt. Eldridge, arrived at Philadelphia from Hamburgh, Advices are received to the 18th Sept. viz.

LOWER ELBE, Sept. 16.

IN the last number of this paper, it is stated, by mistake, that "Gen. Korsakow will act in concert with the Archduke;" it should be: "in concert with Gen. Hotze," for the Archduke, as stated in a preceding number, had left Switzerland some days ago, to take command of the army of the Rhine, which will be concentrated in Swabia, and, including the troops under general Meerveld and Sztarry, is estimated at 70,000 men. The army of the prince of Conde will in all probability likewise join the Archduke's army; it will arrive at the place of destination before the end of this month, and make its first essay against Alsace, supported on both sides by the armies of Switzerland and of the Rhine.

The next grand Russian army, mentioned some weeks ago, is to consist of 70,000 men, and will be ready about the latter end of Autumn, to serve as supplementary forces wherever they may be required.

All Danish vessels have been forbidden to enter into any of the Russian ports, and those already entered are ordered to depart in fourteen days, which is certainly the forerunner of an open rupture between two Northern courts.

They write from Pavia, under the date of the 1st of September, that the last and strongest fort Santa Maria, in the gulph of Spezzia, has surrendered with 1200 men, and 126 pieces of cannon. This news was brought to Pavia by express.

HAGUE, Sept. 14.

The following letter from Gen. Brune to the Batavian Directory was read yesterday in the first Chamber.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, Sept. 12.

Citizen Directors,

The Chief of the General Staff has informed you, that we attacked the enemy yesterday. The day would have been decisive for us had all the corps done their duty alike; we have however retained the positions we had before the battle, and have even taken some others nearer to the enemy.

Some corps have behaved well, and in them are brave men, whose names deserve to be made known. As soon as the Generals of Division have sent me in their reports I shall send you the names of those who are entitled to praise and reward; the cowards shall be dismissed from the army, and then I hope our efforts against the enemy will be crowned with success.

Letter from Adjutant-General D'Ardene, Chief of the General Staff, to the Batavian Directory.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, Sept. 11.

Citizen Directors,

As soon as the General in Chief had assembled an army nearly equal to that of the enemy, he resolved, agreeable to your wishes on a general attack. This morning at 4 o'clock, pursuant to his orders, the army marched in three columns against the enemy. The left wing, commanded by Lieut. General Daendals, was charged with the attack of Eenigenburg and St. Maarten.—The column of the centre, under General Dumonceau, was posted with its right wing near the left wing of General Daendals, and its left below Crabbendam, on the right border of the Canal of Alkmaar, as far as the Zyp.

The enemy was entrenched behind the Dyke of the Zyp, and had raised batteries both along the Dyke and in front. By the vigour of our attack he was at first obliged to abandon his advanced posts, and to retreat behind the Dyke. The French forced him to abandon Camp; several times they drove the enemy to his last intrenchment; but the fire of the enemy, who was entrenched not only behind the Dyke, but also beyond the canal below the sluice of the Zyp, to the environs of Betteu, opposed obstacles which the heroic courage of the French could not overcome. Several of the troops attempted to swim over the canal; about 30 were drowned with arms in their hands; by the courage which was generally displayed, it could not be remarked, that there were any new raised men among the troops.

They remained masters, of the field of battle, and occupy Camp and Slaperdyk; they had 650 wounded; the Brigade General David is wounded mortally, and many officers, among others 22 in two battalions of the 43 half brigade.

The English not having left their intrenchments, their loss cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is thought to be very considerable.

From the Vistula, Sept. 10.

His imperial majesty of Russia has raised field marshal count Suwarrow to the dignity of a prince of the Empire, surnamed "the Italian." The following is the Imperial Ukase:

"To perpetuate to the remotest posterity the memory of the atchievements of our general, field marshal count Suwarrow Rymniſky, who at the head of our victorious armies, and those of the Emperor of Germany has, within four months, delivered all Italy, from its impious conquerors, and restored kingdoms and legal institutions.—To give a mark of our satisfaction before the whole world, we have conferred on him, the general field marshal count Suwarrow Rymniſky, the high dignity, of prince of the Russian empire, with the title, *the Italian*. It is our pleasure that this dignity be hereditary to all his successors, male and female, and he be and sign himself, *The Italian Prince Suwarrow Rimnisky*.

Signed, PAUL.

Pawlowsk, August 1, 1799.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.

The surrender of Napper Tandy by the government of Hamburg, as stated some time ago in the Times, and other prints, is now positively contradicted by some of the London papers.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The situation of parties at Paris, and of the interior of France, continues to be extremely interesting. The Directory have published a proclamation to the people, in which they urge them to unite in the common cause; to forget all differences of opinion, and distinctions of party; and to remember that all classes of revolutionists, the members of the constituent assembly, the legislators of 1791, and the conventionalists of 1792, would all be equally odious to the coalition. The Directory, however, have by no means subdued the spirit of opposition to their measures. The suppression of several papers, and the arrest of the Editors, have been vehemently and justly condemned by some members in the council of five hundred. *Briot* declared it to be an act of the most indecent tyranny; and positively accused the Directory of wishing to limit France to her ancient territories, and of having drawn up a treaty of peace founded upon that basis. "It remains then," he added "for the people to *rise in a mass, to fly to arms, and save themselves.*"—Briot's speech was received with considerable disapprobation.

Tranquility is restored in the southern departments, but the western are still agitated.

A letter from Ratisbon, dated Aug. 19, says "Proposals are said to have been made to France by a certain Court, for the restoration of the ancient frontiers, without any interference with the internal concerns and government of France."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from Wm. E. Hulings, Esq; Vice Consul of the United States at New-Orleans, to the Secretary of State, dated "October 18, 1799.

"Yesterday it was determined by his majesty's officers, that the port should again be opened to neutral bottoms until his pleasure should be known."

November 18.

The ship Chesapeake, Tombs, from New-York to New-Orleans, on the 2d of October off the Havannah, engaged a French privateer, and after a combat of 47 minutes, in which the privateer lost her bowsprit, foremast, and main-topmast, sunk her—Captain Tombs, immediately hoisted out his boat, but was unable to save any of the crew.

Extract of a Letter from an American Gentleman, dated

"St. Sebastians, Sept, 3, 1799.

"The commerce of France has received great checks owing to the late transactions, which have taken place in that Country. A Paris paper of the 22d August gives the following account:

"The situation of Bourdeaux, presents an aspect the most distressing; Commerce is at a stand; Credit destroyed; Indignation burns in every bosom; the expression of despair is pictured in every countenance; every one is anxiously attentive to the new crisis."

"The late order of the King of Spain requiring that his billets should be received as a legal tender, and not suffer a depreciation exceeding six per cent. has greatly embarrassed and cramped trade. The Billets are nevertheless at a depreciation of 34 per cent.

"The French government have again granted commissions for privateering, subjecting however the owners of privateers to a duty of 15 per cent. on the amount of the sales of their prizes. Seventeen privateers of a large and elegant construction mounting from 20 to 30 guns are daily expected to sail from Bourdeaux."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.

On Wednesday last, about 50 French prisoners, consisting chiefly of negroes, were landed at Philadelphia from on board the Ganges sloop of war, now lying at that port. They were received by a detachment of marines, and conducted to the jail.

At the same time the *three pirates*, mentioned in our paper of yesterday, were landed from the above ship, and also committed to prison. These miserable wretches were chained together, and as they passed through the streets, excited the attention of a vast concourse of people.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated September 23.

"The late epidemic in this place has been extremely mortal. Since the middle of July near 1400 souls have perished, 300 of whom were Americans, English and Irish."

November 21.

Letters from the Havanna of the 1st inst. mention, that the government had ordered that no more French may be landed; and further, that it was expected those already residing there would be ordered away.—What was the occasion of this order was a secret.

A duel was fought on Sunday morning between the Lieutenant of Marines, and the Second Lieutenant of the Ganges sloop of

indulged as by the act of Congress in giving the truth of the facts as exculpatory evidence. Thus accustomed to construe our own constitution, you will readily conceive that we acquiesce in a similar construction of the Constitution of the *United States*.

In your fourth resolution you declare the Alien Act to be of no force and not law, assumed a power not delegated by the Constitution, and thereby deprived the alien of certain constitutional rights. We ever considered the Constitution of the *Unied States* was made for the benefit of our own citizens; we never conjectured that aliens were any party to the federal compact; we never knew that aliens had any rights among us, except what they derive from the law of nations, and the right of hospitality, which give them a right to remain in any country, while inoffensive—subjects them to punishment if disobedient, and to be driven away, if suspected of designs injurious to the public welfare.

The construction of the constitution, which prohibits Congress from passing laws to prevent emigration until the year 1808, in your fifth resolution, is certainly erroneous. This clause we ever apprehended, had for its object *Negro slaves*; and to give it any other construction, would be to infer that Congress, after the year 1808, should have power to put a capitation tax upon every alien, who should come to reside among us. This idea is too inhospitable to be admitted by a generous and free people.

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BOMBAY *(East-Indies)* June 20.

AT the time of the fall of the capital, and the death of the Sultan, an immense convoy, consisting of the six regiments of cavalry, Montgomery's corps, all the Nizam's horse to the amount of near 10,000, a detachment of the Nizam's infantry, and about 12,000 European and Native infantry with 48 guns, having near 100,000 Brinjaries under their escort, were on their way to the grand camp, and about 60 miles distant. Cummer Odeen was lodging them with the greatest part of Tippoo's horse and a body of infantry with 20 guns, but retreated instantly on hearing of his master's death, which it is remarkable he was informed of on the night ensuing, viz. the night of the 4th May. It has been discovered by Tippoo's papers, that the political courage which dictated the late magnanimous measures, and the success which has crowned the splendid achievements of those who were charged with the execution of them, have secured the British affairs in this country, from intrigues which, under any other circumstances than those of the present brilliant era, would have excited great alarm. Circumstanced however as we are, the perfidious author of all mouldering in the dust, all his Counsellors and Generals led in captivity, and all the treasures of his metropolis at the disposal of the conquerors, this discovery only serves as an additional justification of the war, which was notoriously as just as it was necessary, on the original grounds stated in the proclamation of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of the 22d of February last, issued in the Province of Malabar, of which a copy is hereunto subjoined, as transcribed from the official documents published there preparatory to the march of the grand army.

On the 17th May, the late Sultan's horses, elephants and camels, were delivered over in Purnea's tent, to Lieut. Colonels Close and Dallas, and Captains Macauly and Montgomery, the stable horsemen attending their new masters, when all submission and obedience! 3120 horses were reckoned on this occasion, 99 elephants and 175 camels, the late Sultan's private property; a body of Jaghire horse estimated at 12,000 were ordered to their respective villages, where they remained peaceable subjects by the latest accounts, and in all probability will remain so, excepting they are wanted for offensive operations by our government.

Colonel Read, of the Madras establishment, was employed, about the middle and towards the latter end of May, putting garrisons into Hooliadroog, Octradroog, Sawandroog and Schwagunga; these were garrisoned when our present accounts left Sawandroog on the 23d ult. on the 24th a party was to be sent to Bangalore, and it was expected the Colonel would afterwards move to Oolcottah and Nundedroog, from thence to Sera, and probably to Chittledroog with the same view.

LONDON, August 30.

A letter from Liverpool dated August 19, says, "We have experienced the heaviest rain in the memory of man, since Wednesday noon it has been incessant; the London mail that should have been here by two o'clock in the morning did not arrive till after seven o'clock in the evening, being forwarded over the flooded places in boats, the coach being obliged to be left behind."

Accounts from Norwich state, that there has been there the largest flood ever remembered; it has been two feet five inches higher than ever known. The damage sustained cannot be ascertained: there are no works about Norwich but what have suffered very much; Messrs. Bancrofts will lose upwards of 300 tons of salt. The Old Rock Pit has a good deal of water in it, and was with difficulty prevented from filling. Mr. John Marshall and young Mr. Wakefield exerted themselves greatly, and saved several lives, the latter getting people out of the windows for several hours in the flat boats.

The waters are so much out in Bedfordshire, that the farmers at Campton, Henlow, Selfoe, Chicksand, Gravenhurst, Shelington, &c. are obliged to pursue a very circuitous route over the high lands, in taking their cattle, grain, and other commodities for sale to Bedford and Biggleswade markets.

A Manchester paper of August 24, says—The oldest person can scarcely recollect a torrent of rain and wind, so long incessant, and boisterous as that on Sunday last. The losses sustained upon the Mercy are at present incalculable—not a bridge, from that river to its junction with the Thames, but presents a melancholy and mutilated spectacle. Many mills with their valuable machinery, are swept away; and several families have, in a moment as it were, been forced from the comforts of life to seek the bitter bread of chance and adversity. Our old river exhibited on Saturday night, a terrific scene; many hundred pieces of manufactured goods were descried upon the surface of the waters—one man alone has lost nearly 800. Numberless cattle, sheep, horses, &c. have all been swept away by the remorseless element; the banks and many canals have been forced and the adjacent lands inundated. The aqueduct bridge for the Duke's canal over the Charlton brook at Stratford; the aqueduct near Ashton, and the bank of the Huddersfield canal have all failed; the Preston brook cut is said to be at present in some parts navigable. The garden and fruit trees have, we fear, sustained material injuries. In the vicinity of our local streams, the destruction has been shocking; pailings, hedges, summer-houses, cucumber frames, &c. have been swept away—and individuals have been hardly able to recognize their once favorite retreats.

By the Brig Amiable Creole, Capt. Eldridge, arrived at Philadelphia from Hamburgh. Advices are received to the 18th Sept. viz.

LOWER ELBE, Sept. 16.

IN the last number of this paper, it is stated, by mistake, that "Gen. Korsakow will act in concert with the Archduke;" it should be: "in concert with Gen. Hotze," for the Archduke, as stated in a preceding number, had left Switzerland some days ago, to take command of the army of the Rhine, which will be concentrated in Swabia, and, including the troops under general Meerveld and Sztarry, is estimated at 70,000 men. The army of the prince of Conde will in all probability likewise join the Archduke's army; it will arrive at the place of destination before the end of this month, and make its first essay against Alsace, supported on both sides by the armies of Switzerland and of the Rhine.

The next grand Russian army, mentioned some weeks ago, is to consist of 70,000 men, and will be ready about the latter end of Autumn, to serve as supplementary forces wherever they may be required.

All Danish vessels have been forbidden to enter into any of the Russian ports, and those already entered are ordered to depart in fourteen days, which is certainly the forerunner of an open rupture between two Northern courts.

They write from Pavia, under the date of the 1st of September, that the last and strongest fort Santa Maria, in the gulph of Spezzia, has surrendered with 1200 men, and 126 pieces of cannon. This news was brought to Pavia by express.

HAGUE, Sept. 14.

The following letter from Gen. Brune to the Batavian Directory was read yesterday in the first Chamber.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, Sept. 12.

Citizen Directors,

The Chief of the General Staff has informed you, that we attacked the enemy yesterday. The day would have been decisive for us had all the corps done their duty alike; we have however retained the positions we had before the battle, and have even taken some others nearer to the enemy.

Some corps have behaved well, and in them are brave men, whose names deserve to be made known. As soon as the Generals of Division have sent me in their reports I shall send you the names of those who are entitled to praise and reward; the cowards shall be dismissed from the army, and then I hope our efforts against the enemy will be crowned with success.

Letter from Adjutant-General D'Ardene, Chief of the General Staff, to the Batavian Directory.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, Sept. 11.

Citizen Directors,

As soon as the General in Chief had assembled an army nearly equal to that of the enemy, he resolved, agreeable to your wishes on a general attack. This morning at 4 o'clock, pursuant to his orders, the army marched in three columns against the enemy. The left wing, commanded by Lieut. General Daendals, was charged with the attack of Eenigenburg and St. Maarten.—The column of the centre, under General Dumonceau, was posted with its right wing near the left wing of General Daendals, and its left below Crabbendam, on the right border of the Canal of Alkmaar, as far as the Zyp.

The enemy was entrenched behind the Dyke of the Zyp, and had raised batteries both along the Dyke and in front. By the vigour of our attack he was at first obliged to abandon his advanced posts, and to retreat behind the Dyke. The French forced him to abandon Camp; several times they drove the enemy to his last intrenchment; but the fire of the enemy, who was entrenched not only behind the Dyke, but also beyond the canal below the sluice of the Zyp, to the environs of Betteu, opposed obstacles which the heroic courage of the French could not overcome. Several of the troops attempted to swim over the canal; about 30 were drowned with arms in their hands; by the courage which was generally displayed, it could not be remarked, that there were any new raised men among the troops.

They remained masters, of the field of battle, and occupy Camp and Slaperdyk; they had 650 wounded; the Brigade General David is wounded mortally, and many officers, among others 22 in two battalions of the 43 half brigade.

The English not having left their intrenchments, their loss cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is thought to be very considerable.

From the Vistula, Sept. 10.

His imperial majesty of Russia has raised field marshal count Suwarrow to the dignity of a prince of the Empire, surnamed "the Italian." The following is the Imperial Ukase:

"To perpetuate to the remotest posterity the memory of the atchievements of our general, field marshal count Suwarrow Rymniky, who at the head of our victorious armies, and those of the Emperor of Germany has, within four months, delivered all Italy, from its impious conquerors, and restored kingdoms and legal institutions.—To give a mark of our satisfaction before the whole world, we have conferred on him, the general field marshal count Suwarrow Rymniky, the high dignity, of prince of the Russian empire, with the title, *the Italian*. It is our pleasure that this dignity be hereditary to all his successors, male and female, and he be and sign himself, *The Italian Prince Suwarrow Rimnisky*.

Signed, PAUL.

Pawlowsk, August 1, 1799.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.

The surrender of Napper Tandy by the government of Hamburg, as stated some time ago in the Times, and other prints, is now positively contradicted by some of the London papers.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The situation of parties at Paris, and of the interior of France, continues to be extremely interesting. The Directory have published a proclamation to the people, in which they urge them to unite in the common cause; to forget all differences of opinion, and distinctions of party; and to remember that all classes of revolutionists, the members of the constituent assembly, the legislators of 1791, and the conventionalists of 1792, would all be equally odious to the coalition. The Directory, however, have by no means subdued the spirit of opposition to their measures. The suppression of several papers, and the arrest of the Editors, have been vehemently and justly condemned by some members in the council of five hundred. *Briot* declared it to be an act of the most indecent tyranny; and positively accused the Directory of wishing to limit France to her ancient territories, and of having drawn up a treaty of peace founded upon that basis. "It remains then," he added "for the people to *rise in a mass, to fly to arms, and save themselves.*"—Briot's speech was received with considerable disapprobation.

Tranquility is restored in the southern departments, but the western are still agitated.

A letter from Ratisbon, dated Aug. 19, says "Proposals are said to have been made to France by a certain Court, for the restoration of the ancient frontiers, without any interference with the internal concerns and government of France."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from Wm. E. Hulings, Esq; Vice Consul of the United States at New-Orleans, to the Secretary of State, dated "October 18, 1799.

"Yesterday it was determined by his majesty's officers, that the port should again be opened to neutral bottoms until his pleasure should be known."

November 18.

The ship Chesapeake, Tombs, from New-York to New-Orleans, on the 2d of October off the Havannah, engaged a French privateer, and after a combat of 47 minutes, in which the privateer lost her bowsprit, foremast, and main-topmast, sunk her—Captain Tombs, immediately hoisted out his boat, but was unable to save any of the crew.

Extract of a Letter from an American Gentleman, dated

"*St. Sebastians, Sept. 3, 1799.*

"The commerce of France has received great checks owing to the late transactions, which have taken place in that Country. A Paris paper of the 22d August gives the following account:

"The situation of Bourdeaux, presents an aspect the most distressing; Commerce is at a stand; Credit destroyed; Indignation burns in every bosom; the expression of despair is pictured in every countenance; every one is anxiously attentive to the new crisis."

"The late order of the King of Spain requiring that his billets should be received as a legal tender, and not suffer a depreciation exceeding six per cent. has greatly embarrassed and cramped trade. The Billets are nevertheless at a depreciation of 34 per cent.

"The French government have again granted commissions for privateering, subjecting however the owners of privateers to a duty of 15 per cent. on the amount of the sales of their prizes. Seventeen privateers of a large and elegant construction mounting from 20 to 30 guns are daily expected to sail from Bourdeaux."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.

On Wednesday last, about 50 French prisoners, consisting chiefly of negroes, were landed at Philadelphia from on board the Ganges sloop of war, now lying at that port. They were received by a detachment of marines, and conducted to the jail.

At the same time the *three pirates*, mentioned in our paper of yesterday, were landed from the above ship, and also committed to prison. These miserable wretches were chained together, and as they passed through the streets, excited the attention of a vast concourse of people.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated September 23.

"The late epidemic in this place has been extremely mortal. Since the middle of July near 1400 souls have perished, 300 of whom were Americans, English and Irish."

November 21.

Letters from the Havanna of the 1st inst. mention, that the government had ordered that no more French may be landed; and further, that it was expected those already residing there would be ordered away.—What was the occasion of this order was a secret.

A duel was fought on Sunday morning between the Lieutenant of Marines, and the Second Lieutenant of the Ganges sloop of

war, in which the latter was severely wounded in the breast. His life is despaired of.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

We have been favoured with the perusal of papers received by Capt. Scott, from Liverpool, via Cork. They contain no later intelligence than we have already published; but they were not altogether barren of articles relishing to curiosity.

A member of the French Legislature has proposed the creation of an auxiliary marine, by means of premiums, &c. the privateers thence resulting, to bear the flag of the republic, and to be employed equally for war and trade.

Briot, in his speech in the Council of Five Hundred, against the Directors, for transporting the printers, &c. among numerous other charges, says, "they have sent away, in a scandalous manner, the Envoys of the United States; nor will they ever be able to purge themselves, in the face of Europe, from the foul stain of venality and corruption, which those Ambassadors have imprinted on their characters."

NEWPORT, November 26.

One or more Frigates of the United States, will sail from this Port about the 12th or 15th December, to convoy Merchant Ships bound to the East-Indies.

The Congress of the United States, are to convene on Monday next, at Philadelphia.

On Wednesday last sailed, the Packet Semiramis, Capt. Brown, for New-York; in which went Passengers, the Hon. CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Esq; Member of Congress for this State, and Lady; together with the Hon. JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun. Esq; Member for South-Carolina.

On Wednesday last sat out from Providence, for the Seat of Government, the Hon. JOHN BROWN, Esq; the other Member for this State.

North-Carolina has been amongst the severest Sufferers by the Yellow Fever. Wilmington, in that State, has lost nearly one Sixth of its Inhabitants.—Washington has been nearly evacuated by its Inhabitants.—At the last dates the Fever had abated.

The brig West-Point, Capt. Allison, of Philadelphia, in 84 Days from Hamburgh. Spoke November 6, in Lat. 39, 51, Long. 64, 55, the Frigate United States, Commodore Barry, all well.

A Seaman was lately hung on board the United States Brig Eagle, in St. Kitts, for the Murder of the Steward.

Much has been said, in several papers of the United States, relative to the case of Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Nash, lately given up by the American government to the British Admiral at Jamaica, and since tried and executed there for being concerned in the mutiny on board the Hermione frigate. Having sworn that he was a native of Danbury, in Connecticut, and consequently claiming the privilege of an American citizen, the following papers have been published to shew the falsity of that oath.

Danbury, September 16, 1799.

We, the subscribers, selectmen of the town of Danbury, in the state of Connecticut, certify that we have always been inhabitants of said town, and are from forty-five to fifty years of age, and have never known an inhabitant of this town by the name of Jonathan or Nathan Robbins, and that there has not been, nor now is, any family known by the name of Robbins, within the limits of said town. Certified per

ELI MYGOTT,
EBEN. BENEDICT,
JUSTAS BARNUM,
BENJ. HITCHCOCK.

Danbury, September 16, 1799.

The subscriber, late town-clerk for the town of Danbury, in the state of Connecticut, certifies that he kept the town records 25 years, viz. from the year 1771, until the year 1796, that he is now 56 years of age, and that he never knew any person by the name of Robbins, born or residing in the said town of Danbury, during that term of 25 years, before or since.

MAJOR TAYLOR.

Perfectly satisfactory as this evidence must be, it may, nevertheless, be proper to add, the dying confession of this pirate, as it is stated in an official letter from Sir Hyde Parker: "In consequence of Nash, one of the ringleaders in the mutiny, murders, &c. on board the Hermione, being delivered up by the United States to me, he has been tried by a court marrial, and sentenced to suffer death, and afterwards hung in chains, which sentence has been put in execution. He acknowledged himself to be an Irishman. *N. Y. Paper.*

On the 18th inst. arrived in this town, from Halifax, the Mates of the ship Polly, of Charleston (S. Carolina) bound to Spain. They request the insertion of the following "information, and sample of

British Friendship.

The ship Polly, commanded by Joseph Taggart of this town, was captured on the 23d of September by the British frigate Hinde and Termegant sloop of war, in lat. 36½, long. 69½; and after taking out the Captain and detaining him some time, they came on board and rummaged the ship from stem to stern, examining the minutest papers, not excepting private letters from the Captain's family. After all, they could find nothing in her papers to detain the ship; notwithstanding which they carried her into Halifax, where after a detention of five weeks the ship and every thing therein was condemned, not excepting the private adventures of the officers and seamen. The Captain was not allowed to go on board his ship. In a few days after she arrived in Halifax, the crew and both the Mates were taken out of the ship and huddled on board a man of war, where they suffered every species of mortification that could be endured by men born in a land of liberty.

"Although the second Mate, a Mr. Sisson of Middletown on this island was very ill, and had lain at the point of death for some time before the capture; and begged that he might remain on board the ship, and die in peace, as he did not expect to survive but a few days; he was denied this request, and hurried on board the man of war with the others; where after detaining them for five weeks, and stripping them of every thing they could lay their hands on, they let them go to shift for themselves."

DIED.]—At South-Kingstown, *George H. Peckham*, Esq.

—In this Town, Mrs. *Mary Fry*, Widow of the late Mr. James Fry, aged 53.

—At Providence, in the 51st Year of her Age, Miss *Martha Tyler*, Daughter of the late Capt. Ebenezer Tyler.

—At Charleston (S. C.) Capt. *Ezekiel Durfee*, of Providence.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. *Isaac Eveleth*, jun. to Miss *Almy Taggart*, Daughter of the late William Taggart, Esq; of this Town.

—On Sunday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Benjamin Hall*, jun. to Miss *Sally Coggeshall*, both of this Town.

Westport, Nov. 16, 1799.

Last Monday Oliver Hazard, Dennis Records, and Jacob Mewet (a black man) went from here in a boat, for the island of Cuttahunker, with intent to fish for bass; and about sunset, the same day, being off the west end of said island, a sea unfortunately struck and upset the boat, when Records and Mewet, with great difficulty, swam ashore; but Hazard was drowned.—The next day his body was found, brought home, and yesterday was buried in the family burying-place. He has left a widow and ten children to lament his loss.

At a Court-Martial held by Order of the Major-General of the Militia of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, at the House of Mr. John Congdon in Portsmouth, on the 18th *Nov.* 1799.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH ADAMS, *President.*

Major *Brownell*, Major *Cole*, Major *Pierce*, Capt. *Briggs*, Capt. *Tilley*, Capt. *Saunders*, } Members.
Capt. *Granston*, Capt. *Hillard*, Capt. *Almey*, Capt. *Stockford*, Capt. *Cook*, Capt. *Reynolds*, } Members.

Brigade-Major JOHN A. COLLINS, *Judge Advocate.*

The Court having met, and being duly sworn, proceeded to Business—on a Complaint brought by Lieut. Col. *Daniel Sheldon*, against Capt. *Giles Manchester*, of Middletown, on Rhode-Island, for Disobedience of Orders and Neglect of Duty on the Eighth Day of October last; and after a full Investigation of the Cause, and giving him a fair and impartial Hearing, on his Defence—The Court were unanimously of Opinion that he was guilty of the Charge brought against him; and sentenced him to be cashiered, and reduced to the Ranks.

By Order of the Court,

JOHN A. COLLINS, *Judge Advocate.*

Agreeably to the 21st Section of the Militia Law of this State, I hereby approve and confirm the Proceedings of the Court-Martial, held at Portsmouth, on the 18th Instant.

SIMEON MARTIN,
Major-General of Militia.

Newport, 22d Nov. 1799.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

NOVEM.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
19	39	43		W.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
20	29	35½		NNW.	N.	Fair.	Do.
21	36	46		W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
22	49	55		SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
23	46	50		SW.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.
24	44	48		N.	SE.	Fair.	Cloudy.
25	53	56		SW.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.

Justices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale, by the Printer hereof.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Nov. 25.

ENTERED,	From
Ship Industry, Bodwell,	Calcutta
—— Hero, Hussey,	Nantucket
Schooner Sally, Chace.	Havanna
Brig Adventure, Wood,	Copenhagen
Sloo Lucy, Morgan,	St. Christophers
—— Fame, Dennis,	New-York
—— Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
—— Republican, Lawton,	Hudson
—— Leopard, Farnam,	Providence
—— Betsy, Read,	Washington
—— Sally, Gray,	Providence
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Sally, Gladding,	Africa
Schooner Chance, Brown,	New-Holland
Ship Hercules, Baker,	Baltimore
Schooner Enoch, Churchill,	Westport
Sloop Eliza, Bliss,	New-York
—— Fame, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Semiramis, Brown,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Barker,	Ditto
—— Betsy, Spencer,	Charleston
—— Betsy, Lincoln,	St. Thomas's
—— Seaflower, Read,	Philadelphia
Brig Greenwich, Landers,	Havanna
—— Havanna, Finch,	St. Sebastians
—— Hope, Barker,	Charleston

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY 3d December, at GARDNER & DEAN's Office, 10 o'Clock, viz.

BROADCLOTHS—Coatings—Baizes—Swandowns—Stockings—Shalloons—Moreens—Jeans—Velvets—Calicoes—Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Sheeting Cottons—Shirting Ditto—Slops—and a Variety of other Articles.

Also, 20 Pieces Russia Duck, to close a Consignment.

Conditions at Time of Sale.

Newport, Nov. 26th, 1799.

FOR SALE,

At C. FOWLER & Company's Store,

The Cargo of the Brig Adventure, from Copenhagen, consisting of

Swedish Iron—Hemp—Russia and Ravens Duck—German Linens.

ALSO,

An Assortment of GROCERIES, as usual.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1799.

TO LET,

A convenient Dwelling-House, in a pleasant Part of the Town. Inquire of the Printer.

26th Nov.

RUNAWAY on Saturday Evening, a black Woman, named ROSE PHILLIPS; a lusty, middle aged Woman; and took with her a Boy, named John Brayton, or the said Brayton took her away with him; whether is the Truth, is best known to themselves.

The Woman was purchased by me, and set free on Condition of serving Three Years; of which Term, about one Half remains unexpired. Therefore I hereby forewarn any Person from harbouring or employing the said Rose, as they will answer the same on the Penalty of the Law.

And Notice is given to the said John Brayton, that if ever he is caught within this State, he may depend on being prosecuted for Damages.——Unless it appears he had (before or since) married the said Rose; in that Case, I am willing to pardon him.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, Nov. 25, 1799.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 8th inst. an indented Apprentice, by the Name of JOSIAS A. GARDNER, about 16 Years of Age, light Complexion, short Hair, about five Feet high; had on when he went away, a blue Jacket and Trowsers. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or trusting said Runaway—and all Captains of Vessels from shipping or taking him on board, as they would answer the Penalty of the Law.

JOHN BARBER.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1799.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of EDWARD BARKER, late of Middletown, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELISHA BARKER, *Administrator.*

Middletown, Nov. 26, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON,

Respectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,

AN elegant Variety of fashionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Season;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Assortment of Satins, India Lutestrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

Those who will please to call at his Store, he flatters himself, will not be disappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

JAMES CENTER

Informs the Public, that he has just received from New-York and Boston,

A handsome Assortment of PERFUMERY,

And now selling at his Shop, opposite Gen. Martin's, in Thames-street, viz.

A very elegant Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Boxes; Morocco Pocket-Books; Marechal, Violet and common Hair-Powder; Essence of Lemons, Bergamot, Lavender, and Jonquil, in small Bottles; Soft Pomatum of different Scents; Hard Ditto; Milk of Roses; Windsor scented shaving Soap; common Ditto; Razors of the first Quality warranted; Inferior Ditto; Powder Boxes and Bags; Down and Silk Puffs; Clothes Brushes; Shaving, Tooth, Buckle, Shoe, and Comb Ditto; Hones; Armand and Madle Wash Balls; genuine white and brown Ball for cleaning Clothes; Pocket Knives; Court Plaster; Watch-Chains; Seals and Keys; Patent Shoe Blacking; common Ditto; Silk Purses; Playing Cards; Ladies Turtle-shell Clasps; Tooth-Powder, Snuff-Boxes; Ivory and Horn Combs of all Kinds; Cork-Screws; curling, craping and pinching Irons; Jack and Penknives; elastic and common Razor-Straps; Silk Hat-Cases; Suspenders; Walking Sticks; Ink-Powder and Cakes; Looking Glasses; Johnson's Asiatic Balsam for restoring and thickening the Hair; Cauls for Wigs; Hair-Ribbon, &c. &c.

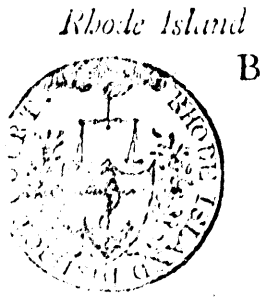
Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A good FARM, containing 256 Acres of Land, pleasantly situated, partly in Colchester, and partly in Lebanon.—Said Farm is well wooded and watered; has orcharding sufficient for 100 Barrels of Cider yearly; there is Two good Dwelling Houses, Two good Barns, and other convenient Out-houses, a good Well of Water at each House, which never fails. Said Farm will be sold cheap, if applied for soon.——For further Particulars inquire of Capt. *John Randall*, Stonington, or *Eliab Palmer*, living on the Premises.

Colchester, Nov. 1, 1799.

Rhode Island District, ss.



BY Virtue of an Order from the Hon'ble Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 14th Day of December next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Wharf of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing in the Town of Newport, the Schooner Charming Nancy, a recaptured British Vessel, with her Tackle, Apparel and also her Cargo, consisting of Forty Puncheons of Rum, Eight Barrels of Sugar, and a Quantity of Salt in Bags.—Said Schooner was recaptured by the Public Armed Ship the Merrimack, Moses Brown, Esq; Commander, and is to be sold for the Payment of Salvage.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence, Nov. 22, 1799.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

BY Order of the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District;

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed for Sale, at Public Auction, at the Store of James Cahoone & Son in Newport, One Barrel of Brown Sugar, adjudged forfeit to the United States, for having been landed from the Sloop Good-Intent, without a Permit therefor.—Said Sale to take Place on Saturday the 14th Day of December next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence, Nov. 20, 1799.

war, in which the latter was severely wounded in the breast. His life is despaired of.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

We have been favoured with the perusal of papers received by Capt. Scott, from Liverpool, via Cork. They contain no later intelligence than we have already publish-ed; but they were not altogether barren of articles reliſhing to curioſity.

A member of the French Legiſlature has propoſed the creation of an auxiliary marine, by means of premiums, &c. the privateers thence reſulting, to bear the flag of the republic, and to be employed equally for war and trade.

Briot, in his ſpeech in the Council of Five Hundred, againſt the Directors, for tranſporting the printers, &c. among numerous other charges, ſays, "they have ſent away, in a ſcandalous manner, the Envoys of the United States; nor will they ever be able to purge themſelves, in the face of Europe, from the foul ſtain of venality and corruption, which thoſe Ambaſſadors have imprinted on their characters."

NEWPORT, November 26.

One or more Frigates of the United States, will ſail from this Port about the 12th or 15th December, to convoy Merchant Ships bound to the Eaſt-Indies.

The Congreſs of the United States, are to convene on Monday next, at Philadelphia.

On Wedneſday laſt ſailed, the Packet Semiramis, Capt. Brown, for New-York; in which went Paſſengers, the Hon. CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Eſq; Member of Congreſs for this State, and Lady; together with the Hon. JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun. Eſq; Member for South-Carolina.

On Wedneſday laſt ſat out from Providence, for the Seat of Government, the Hon. JOHN BROWN, Eſq; the other Member for this State.

North-Carolina has been amongſt the ſevereſt Sufferers by the Yellow Fever. Wilmington, in that State, has loſt nearly one Sixth of its Inhabitants.—Waſhington has been nearly evacuated by its Inhabitants.—At the laſt dates the Fever had abated.

The brig Weſt-Point, Capt. Alliſon, of Philadelphia, in 84 Days from Hamburgh. Spoke November 6, in Lat. 39, 51, Long. 64, 55, the Frigate United States, Commodore Barry, all well.

A Seaman was lately hung on board the United States Brig Eagle, in St. Kitts, for the Murder of the Steward.

Much has been ſaid, in ſeveral papers of the United States, relative to the caſe of Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Naſh, lately given up by the American government to the Britiſh Admiral at Jamaica, and ſince tried and executed there for being concerned in the mutiny on board the Hermione frigate. Having ſworn that he was a native of Danbury, in Connecticut, and conſequently claiming the privilege of an American citizen, the following papers have been publiſhed to ſhew the falſity of that oath.

Danbury, September 16, 1799.

We, the ſubſcribers, ſelectmen of the town of Danbury, in the ſtate of Connecticut, certify that we have always been inhabitants of ſaid town, and are from forty-five to fifty years of age, and have never known an inhabitant of this town by the name of Jonathan or Nathan Robbins, and that there has not been, nor now is, any family known by the name of Robbins, within the limits of ſaid town. Certified per

ELI MYGOTT,
EBEN. BENEDICT,
JUSTAS BARNUM,
BENJ. HITCHCOCK.

Danbury, September 16, 1799.

The ſubſcriber, late town-clerk for the town of Danbury, in the ſtate of Connecticut, certifies that he kept the town records 25 years, viz. from the year 1771, until the year 1796, that he is now 56 years of age, and that he never knew any perſon by the name of Robbins, born or reſiding in the ſaid town of Danbury, during that term of 25 years, before or ſince.

MAJOR TAYLOR.

Perfectly ſatisfactory as this evidence muſt be, it may, nevertheleſs, be proper to add, the dying confeſſion of this pirate, as it is ſtated in an official letter from Sir Hyde Parker: "In conſequence of Naſh, one of the ringleaders in the mutiny, murders, &c. on board the Hermione, being delivered up by the United States to me, he has been tried by a court marrial, and ſentenced to ſuffer death, and afterwards hung in chains, which ſentence has been put in execution. He acknowledged himſelf to be an Iriſhman. *N. Y. Paper.*

On the 18th inſt. arrived in this town, from Halifax, the Mates of the ſhip Polly, of Charleſton (S. Carolina) bound to Spain. They requeſt the inſertion of the following information, and ſample of

Britiſh Friendſhip.

The ſhip Polly, commanded by Joſeph Taggart of this town, was captured on the 23d of September by the Britiſh frigate Hinde and Termegant ſloop of war, in lat. 36½, long. 69½; and after taking out the Captain and detaining him ſome time, they came on board and rummaged the ſhip from ſtem to ſtern, examining the minuteſt papers, not excepting private letters from the Captain's family. After all, they could find nothing in her papers to detain the ſhip; notwithſtanding which they carried her into Halifax, where after a detention of five weeks the ſhip and every thing therein was condemned, not excepting the private adventures of the officers and ſeamen. The Captain was not allowed to go on board his ſhip. In a few days after ſhe arrived in Halifax, the crew and both the Mates were taken out of the ſhip and huddled on board a man of war, where they ſuffered every ſpecies of mortification that could be endured by men born in a land of liberty.

"Although the ſecond Mate, a Mr. Siſſon of Middletown on this iſland was very ill, and had lain at the point of death for ſome time before the capture; and begged that he might remain on board the ſhip, and die in peace, as he did not expect to ſurvive but a few days; he was denied this requeſt, and hurried on board the man of war with the others; where after detaining them for five weeks, and ſtripping them of every thing they could lay their hands on, they let them go to ſhift for themſelves."

DIED.]—At South-Kingſtown, *George H. Peckham*, Eſq.

—In this Town, Mrs. *Mary Fry*, Widow of the late Mr. James Fry, aged 53.

—At Providence, in the 51ſt Year of her Age, Miſs *Martha Tyler*, Daughter of the late Capt. Ebenezer Tyler.

—At Charleſton (S. C.) Capt. *Ezekiel Durfee*, of Providence.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. *Iſaac Eveleth*, jun. to Miſs *Almy Taggart*, Daughter of the late William Taggart, Eſq; of this Town.

—On Sunday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Benjamin Hall*, jun. to Miſs *Sally Coggeſhall*, both of this Town.

Weſtport, Nov. 16, 1799.

Laſt Monday Oliver Hazard, Dennis Records, and Jacob Mewet (a black man) went from here in a boat, for the iſland of Cuttahunker, with intent to fiſh for baſs; and about ſunſet, the ſame day, being off the weſt end of ſaid iſland, a ſea unfortunately ſtruck and upſet the boat, when Records and Mewet, with great difficulty, ſwam aſhore; but Hazard was drowned.—The next day his body was found, brought home, and yeſterday was buried in the family burying-place. He has left a widow and ten children to lament his loſs.

At a Court-Martial held by Order of the Major-General of the Militia of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, at the Houſe of Mr. John Congdon in Portſmouth, on the 18th Nov. 1799.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH ADAMS, *Preſident.*

Major *Brownell*,	Members.	Capt. *Granſton*,
Major *Cole*,		Capt. *Hillard*,
Major *Pierce*,		Capt. *Almey*,
Capt. *Briggs*,		Capt. *Stockford*,
Capt. *Tilley*,		Capt. *Cook*,
Capt. *Saunders*,		Capt. *Reynolds*,

Brigade-Major JOHN A. COLLINS, *Judge Advocate.*

The Court having met, and being duly ſworn, proceeded to Buſineſs—on a Complaint brought by Lieut. Col. *Daniel Sheldon*, againſt Capt. *Giles Manchester*, of Middletown, on Rhode-Iſland, for Diſobedience of Orders and Neglect of Duty on the Eighth Day of October laſt; and after a full Inveſtigation of the Cauſe, and giving him a fair and impartial Hearing, on his Defence—The Court were unanimouſly of Opinion that he was guilty of the Charge brought againſt him; and ſentenced him to be caſhiered, and reduced to the Ranks.

By Order of the Court,

JOHN A. COLLINS, *Judge Advocate.*

Agreeably to the 21ſt Section of the Militia Law of this State, I hereby approve and confirm the Proceedings of the Court-Martial, held at Portſmouth, on the 18th Inſtant.

SIMEON MARTIN,
Major-General of Militia.

Newport, 22d Nov. 1799.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

Nov.	Thermo. 7 A. M.	Deg.	Thermo. 3 P. M.	Wind. 7 A. M.	Wind. 3 P. M.	Weather. 7 A. M.	Weather. 3 P. M.
19	39		43	W.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
20	29		35½	NNW.	N.	Fair.	Do.
21	36		46	W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
22	49		55	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
23	46		50	SW.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.
24	44		48	N.	SE.	Fair.	Cloudy.
25	53		56	SW.	Do.	Cloudy.	Do.

Juſtices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale, by the Printer hereof.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Nov. 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Induſtry, Bodwell,	Calcutta
—— Hero, Huſſey,	Nantucket
Schooner Sally, Chace.	Havanna
Brig Adventure, Wood,	Copenhagen
Sloo Lucy, Morgan,	St. Chriſtophers
—— Fame, Dennis,	New-York
—— Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
—— Republican, Lawton,	Hudſon
—— Leopard, Farnam,	Providence
—— Betſy, Read,	Waſhington
—— Sally, Gray,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Sally, Gladding,	Africa
Schooner Chance, Brown,	New-Holland
Ship Hercules, Baker,	Baltimore
Schooner Enoch, Churchill,	Weſtport
Sloop Eliza, Bliſs,	New-York
—— Fame, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Semiramis, Brown,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Barker,	Ditto
—— Betſy, Spencer,	Charleſton
—— Betſy, Lincoln,	St. Thomas's
—— Seaflower, Read,	Philadelphia
Brig Greenwich, Landers,	Havanna
—— Havanna, Finch,	St. Sebaſtians
—— Hope, Barker,	Charleſton

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY 3d December, at GARDNER & DEAN's Office, 10 o'Clock, viz.

BROADCLOTHS—Coatings—Baizes—Swandowns—Stockings—Shalloons—Moreens—Jeans—Velvets—Calicoes—Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Sheeting Cottons—Shirting Ditto—Slops—and a Variety of other Articles.

Alſo, 20 Pieces Ruſſia Duck, to cloſe a Conſignment.

Conditions at Time of Sale.

Newport, Nov. 26th, 1799.

FOR SALE,

At C. FOWLER & Company's Store,

The Cargo of the Brig Adventure, from Copenhagen, conſiſting of

Swediſh Iron—Hemp—Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—German Linens.

A L S O,

An Aſſortment of GROCERIES, as uſual.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1799.

TO LET,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe, in a pleaſant Part of the Town. Inquire of the Printer.

26th Nov.

RUNAWAY on Saturday Evening, a black Woman, named ROSE PHILLIPS; a luſty, middle aged Woman; and took with her a Boy, named John Brayton, or the ſaid Brayton took her away with him; whether is the Truth, is beſt known to themſelves.

The Woman was purchaſed by me, and ſet free on Condition of ſerving Three Years; of which Term, about one Half remains unexpired. Therefore I hereby forewarn any Perſon from harbouring or employing the ſaid Roſe, as they will anſwer the ſame on the Penalty of the Law.

And Notice is given to the ſaid John Brayton, that if ever he is caught within this State, he may depend on being proſecuted for Damages.——Unleſs it appears he had (before or ſince) married the ſaid Roſe; in that Caſe, I am willing to pardon him.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portſmouth, Nov. 25, 1799.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 8th inſt. an indented Apprentice, by the Name of JOSIAS A. GARDNER, about 16 Years of Age, light Complexion, ſhort Hair, about five Feet high; had on when he went away, a blue Jacket and Trowſers. This is to caution all Perſons from harbouring or truſting ſaid Runaway—and all Captains of Veſſels from ſhipping or taking him on board, as they would anſwer the Penalty of the Law.

JOHN BARBER.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1799.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of EDWARD BARKER, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ELISHA BARKER, *Adminiſtrator.*

Middletown, Nov. 26, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, Three Doors below the Poſt-Office,

AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Seaſon;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

JAMES CENTER

Informs the Public, that he has juſt received from New-York and Boſton,

A handſome Aſſortment of PERFUMERY,

And now ſelling at his Shop, oppoſite Gen. Martin's, in Thames-ſtreet, viz.

A very elegant Aſſortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dreſſing Boxes; Morocco Pocket-Books; Mareſchal, Violet and common Hair-Powder; Eſſence of Lemons, Bergamot, Lavender, and Jonquil, in ſmall Bottles; ſoft Pomatum of different Scents; Hard Ditto; Milk of Roſes; Windſor ſcented ſhaving Soap; common Ditto; Razors of the firſt Quality, warranted; Inferior Ditto; Powder Boxes and Bags; Down and Silk Puffs; Clothes Bruſhes; Shaving, Tooth, Buckle, Shoe, and Comb Ditto; Hones; Armand and Madle Wath Balls; genuine white and buff Ball for cleaning Clothes; Powder; Knifes; Court Plaſter; Watch-Chains; Seals and Keys; Patent Shoe Blacking; common Ditto; Silk Purſes; Playing Cards; Ladies Turtleſhell Claſps; Tooth-Powder; Snuff-Boxes; Ivory and Horn Combs of all Kinds; Cork-Screws; curling, craping and pinching Irons; Jack and Penknives; claſtic and common Razor-Straps; Silk Hat-Caſes; Suſpenders; Walking Sticks; Ink-Powder and Cakes; Looking Glaſſes; Johnſton's Aſiatic Balſam for reſtoring and thickening the Hair; Cauls for Wigs; Hair-Ribbon, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A good FARM, containing 256 Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated, partly in Colcheſter, and partly in Lebanon.—Said Farm is well wooded and watered; has orcharding ſufficient for 100 Barrels of Cider yearly; there is Two good Dwelling-Houſes, Two good Barns, and other convenient Out-houſes, a good Well of Water at each Houſe, which never fails. Said Farm will be ſold cheap, if applied for ſoon.——For further Particulars inquire of Capt. *John Randall*, Stonington, or *Eliab Palmer* living on the Premiſes.

Colcheſter, Nov. 1, 1799.

Rhode Island District, ſc.

BY Virtue of an Order from the Hon'ble Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be expoſed for Sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday the 14th Day of December next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Wharf of Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing in the Town of Newport, the Schooner Charming Nancy, a recaptured Britiſh Veſſel, with her Tackle, Apparel and alſo her Cargo, conſiſting of Forty Puncheons of Rum, Eight Barrels of Sugar, and a Quantity of Salt in Bags.—Said Schooner was recaptured by the Public Armed Ship the Merrimack, Moſes Brown, Eſq; Commander, and is to be ſold for the Payment of Salvage.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Providence, Nov. 22, 1799.

Rhode-Island District, ſc.

BY Order of the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict;

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be expoſed for Sale, at Public Auction, at the Store of James Cahoone & Son in Newport, One Barrel of Brown Sugar, adjudged forfeit to the United States, for having been landed from the Sloop Good-Intent, without a Permit therefor.—Said Sale to take Place on Saturday the 14th Day of December next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Providence, Nov. 20, 1799.

FINE FEELING.

AS frisky Sal Dab, with her basket of fish,
Prepar'd for the buyer of eels a good dish,
Sam Flog-em, the carman, was cruelly whipping
A generous steed, which the knave had caught tripping;
Quoth Sal (her fine feeling unable to smother)
With a knife in one hand, and an eel in the other,
You hard hearted rascal, leave off you d—d whipping.
Or I'll fetch you a dab that shall soon set you skipping;
If you do not know how, I will teach you to feel!
Then she strips off the skin from a poor dying eel!
Thus to our own feelings so blind are our eyes,
We oft are the thing we affect to despise.

COARSE SALT, of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by the large or small Quantity, on board the Ship Friendship, Ayres Stockley, Master, lying at Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf.

For Terms apply to the Master on board, or at the Compting Room of

Messrs. GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1799.

WANTED to Freight, a Vessel for Albany.——Apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1799.

For CHARLESTON,

THE Brig HOPE, RICHARD BARKER, Master, lying at Sherburne's Wharf, will sail on or before the 25th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-Stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glasses; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindstones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners and Assignees of all the Estate of JOSEPH BURRILL, an insolvent Debtor, at the Supreme Judicial Court held at Newport, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1799—All Persons who have any Demands against the said *Joseph*, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the Subscribers, within Nine Months from the Seventh Day of March, A. D. 1799, being the Day of their said Appointment.

WILLIAM V. KING,
JOHN SLOCUM,
EDWARD THURSTON.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1799.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, on Sunday Night the 3d inst. a Black HORSE, 14 Hands and one Inch high; a natural Trotter; a white Spot on his right Foot, partly on his fetter Lock.——Whoever will give Information, so that the Owner may recover said Horse, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid, by

THOMAS BROWN.

Little-Compton, 8th Nov. 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1799.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING-LIBRARY,*

Nearly opposite Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's *Store,*

A Large and General Assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the lowest possible Prices.

Among which are,

Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Testaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webster's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Assortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or single.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per single or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or single Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or single.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or less.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or single Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments.
A beautiful Assortment of Penknives, Desk Knives, Folders, &c.
Best Irish glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Cases of English Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the latest London *Fashions.*
A small Assortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertisement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

FOR SALE, BY

GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Capt. *JOSHUA RATHBONE*, late of Newport, deceased, to exhibit their Claims; and those who are indebted thereto to make Payment.

ANN RATHBONE, *Administratrix.*

Nov. 11, 1799.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*

New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Westerly, Charlestown, North-Kingstown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)

[illegible]

Leave Newport, [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at [illegible], Tuesday [illegible] at 12, A. M.

RETURNING

Leave Newport, Tuesday [illegible] P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wednesday [illegible] A. M.

[illegible]

Stonington, Dec. [illegible], 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.

In addition to their usual Assortment of Groceries,

HAVE FOR SALE,

RUSSIA and Ravens Duck of the first Quality,
Cordage,
Sewing Twine,
Twenty Boxes white powdered Sugar, intitled to Drawback,
Twenty Chests Souchong Tea,
Seven Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco,
and
A fresh Supply of superfine and common FLOUR.

Newport, October 22, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May [illegible], 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

[illegible] his old Customers and [illegible] that he has opened a [illegible] Store, next door of Messrs. Gibbs & [illegible], where he has

[illegible] Assortment of WEST-[illegible] GOODS, cheap for Cash.

[illegible] informs his BAKING [illegible] as usual, on the Wharf [illegible]—where any Merchant or [illegible] may be supplied with any [illegible] of Pilot Bread, or Crack-[illegible] Notice.

[illegible], 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

[illegible] his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

[illegible] clean Turk's-Island SALT, [illegible] Bushel, or less Quantity.

[illegible]; 20th *April*, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Cress-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

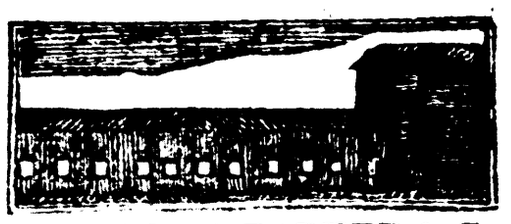
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; Havanna Ditto by the Box; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; prime Pork by the Barrel; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; and 250 Gin Cases.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1799.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the shortest Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

FINE FEELING.

AS frisky Sal Dab, with her basket of fish,
Prepar'd for the buyer of eels a good dish,
Sam Flog-em, the carman, was cruelly whipping
A generous steed, which the knave had caught tripping;
Quoth Sal (her fine feeling unable to smother)
With a knife in one hand, and an eel in the other,
You hard hearted rascal, leave off you d—d whipping.
Or I'll fetch you a dab that shall soon set you skipping;
If you do not know how, I will teach you to feel!
Then she strips off the skin from a poor dying eel!
Thus to our own feelings so blind are our eyes,
We oft are the thing we affect to despise.

COARSE SALT, of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by the large or small Quantity, on board the Ship Friendship, Ayres Stockley, Master, lying at Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf.

For Terms apply to the Master on board, or at the Compting Room of

Messrs. GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1799.

WANTED to Freight, a Vessel for Albany.——Apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1799.

For CHARLESTON,

THE Brig HOPE, RICHARD BARKER, Master, lying at Sherburne's Wharf, will sail on or before the 25th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-Stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glasses; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindstones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners and Assignees of all the Estate of JOSEPH BURRILL, an insolvent Debtor, at the Supreme Judicial Court held at Newport, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1799—All Persons who have any Demands against the said *Joseph*, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the Subscribers, within Nine Months from the Seventh Day of March, A. D. 1799, being the Day of their said Appointment.

WILLIAM V. KING,
JOHN SLOCUM,
EDWARD THURSTON.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1799.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, on Sunday Night the 3d Inst. a Black HORSE, 14 Hands and one Inch high; a natural Trotter; a white Spot on his right Foot, partly on his fetter Lock.——Whoever will give Information, so that the Owner may recover said Horse, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid, by

THOMAS BROWN.

Little-Compton, 8th Nov. 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1799.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING-LIBRARY,*

Nearly opposite Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's *Store,*

A Large and General Assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the lowest possible Prices.

Among which are,

Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Testaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webster's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Assortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or single.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per single or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or single Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or single.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or less.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or single Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments.
A beautiful Assortment of Penknives, Desk Knives, Folders, &c.
Best Irish glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Cases of English Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the latest London *Fasbions.*
A small Assortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertisement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

FOR SALE, BY

GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Capt. *JOSHUA RATHBONE*, late of Newport, deceased, to exhibit their Claims; and those who are indebted thereto to make Payment.

ANN RATHBONE, *Administratrix.*

Nov. 11, 1799.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*

New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Westerly, Charlestown, and South-Kingstown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)

—AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thursdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Passenger pays from New-London Ferry to Natyatuxet Ferry, Three Dollars; the remainder of the Road pay Fourpence Half-penny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the same as a Passenger.

Passengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. [illegible]; and at *New-London*, at Mr. [illegible]'s Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving those Places.

All Favours will be gratefully received, and punctually acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington Port, October 22, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.

In addition to their usual Assortment of Groceries,

HAVE FOR SALE,

RUSSIA and Ravens Duck of the first Quality,
Cordage,
Sewing Twine,
Twenty Boxes white powdered Sugar, intitled to Drawback,
Twenty Chests Souchong Tea,
Seven Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco,
and
A fresh Supply of superfine and common FLOUR.

Newport, October 22, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 20, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

Newport, 20th April, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses per Hogshead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Cress-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

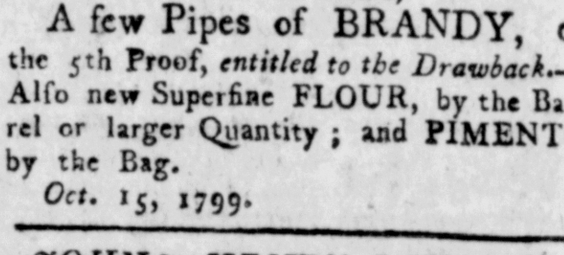
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; Havanna Ditto by the Box; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; prime Pork by the Barrel; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; and 250 Gin Cases.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1799.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

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Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.